

murders, at least 130 police, prosecutors, and forensic officials were negligent or abusive in their handling of the murder investigations. Frequently, these officers of the law blame the victim for her own violent death. They have ignored, deceived, harassed and even attacked the families of the victims. While a few men have been convicted for some of the sexual murders, several of the victims' families believe these men are scapegoats, while the real perpetrators remain free at-large. As long as the wrong people are in prison, the killers remain unpunished and able to kill again and again.

We know that the police have used torture to obtain confessions from several people, even though no physical evidence connected these individuals to the crimes. For example, days after eight women's bodies were found in a field in downtown Juarez, two men were arrested and tortured into confessing to their murders. No physical evidence links them to the crime. Police killed one of their lawyers. One of the men died in prison. The judge presiding over the case ignored the remaining detainee's credible allegations of torture and the lack of evidence against him, and convicted him to 50 years in prison for the murders. The families of the murdered women do not believe he is the person responsible for their daughters' deaths.

Mr. Speaker, the Ciudad Juarez murders are an issue that embraces both sides of the border: U.S. citizens have been arrested for the murders, have been victims of the murders, and have had loved ones lost to murder. U.S. citizen Cynthia Kiecker and her husband, a Mexican national, were arrested and tortured in June 2003, accused of the murder of a young woman in Chihuahua. They were acquitted in December 2004. In another case, one U.S. citizen's daughter disappeared in July 2000.

I believe that the Mexican government will respond to U.S. and international pressure to solve these murders and bring peace of mind to the victims' families, and restore peace and security to the people who live in the State of Chihuahua and Ciudad Juarez, in particular. Already, as a result of international pressure, the federal Mexican government has appointed a special commissioner to prevent violence against women in Juarez, as well as appointing a special prosecutor to find out what went wrong with the previous murder investigations.

But Mexican federal and state authorities have made too many promises, and still there is too little progress in any of these investigations.

Mr. Speaker, H. Con. Res. 90 will clearly tell the families of these women that their voices and their pleas for justice have not gone unheard. They have our sympathy, and they have our support. But passage of this bill will also send a clear message to the Mexican authorities that the United States Congress is concerned about these murders, willing to have our government assist in their investigation, and that we want the perpetrators of these heinous acts arrested and put behind bars.

The lives of all these young women had meaning and promise. Let us remember them now, and solemnly vow to their families that we will work to bring their killers to justice.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GINGREY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 90, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF WORLD WATER DAY

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 658) supporting the goals and ideals of World Water Day, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 658

Whereas the global celebration of World Water Day is an initiative that grew out of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly, via resolution, designated March 22 of each year as World Water Day;

Whereas although water resources are renewable, differences in availability of water resources exist due to variations in seasonal and annual precipitation in different parts of the world;

Whereas although water is the most widely occurring substance on earth, only 2.53 percent of all water is freshwater and the remainder is salt water;

Whereas freshwater resources are further reduced by various forms of industrial, chemical, human, and agricultural pollution;

Whereas the drainage of wetlands for agriculture and the dissipation of water sources by land clearance lead to further exacerbation of water scarcity;

Whereas, according to the United Nations, by the middle of this century, at worst, seven billion people in 60 countries will be water-scarce;

Whereas the poor are the most affected by water scarcity, with 50 percent of the populations of developing countries exposed to polluted water sources;

Whereas water-related diseases are among the most common causes of illness and death, afflicting primarily the poor in developing countries;

Whereas the estimated mortality rate due to diseases transmitted by water and sanitation is five million people per year;

Whereas initiatives that promote access to safe drinking water and sanitation that prevents contaminants from infiltrating fresh drinking water supplies are vital tools in raising the awareness of the importance of freshwater to the quality of life; and

Whereas freshwater is vital to the development, sustainability, and progression of all humanity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of World Water Day;

(2) recognizes the importance of conserving and managing water resources for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and human health and overall qual-

ity of life in the United States and across the globe; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe World Water Day with appropriate recognition, ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate the importance of water and water conservation to humanity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 658, expressing support for the goals and ideals of World Water Day. The global celebration of World Water Day is an initiative that grew out of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. The United Nations General Assembly by resolution designated March 22 of each year as World Water Day.

I want to thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), for introducing this important resolution. Passing this resolution will add to the strong bipartisan support in Congress for fighting global water challenges. This resolution builds upon the accomplishments of this Congress as embodied in the Senator Paul Simon Water For the Poor Act of 2005, Public Law 109-121, introduced by Mr. BLUMENAUER.

Water-related illnesses claim the life of one child approximately every 8 to 15 seconds, killing up to 5,000 children a day and up to 5 million people every year. The statistics associated with global water issues are shocking. According to the World Health Organization, 1.2 billion people do not have access to safe water, and 2.4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation.

World Water Day helps to raise awareness among international community members about this humanitarian catastrophe which places global development and human security in peril.

This resolution communicates our support for World Water Day. It recognizes the importance of conserving and managing water resources for sustainable development, environmental integrity, and the eradication of poverty and hunger, human health and overall quality of life; and it encourages the people of the United States to observe World Water Day.

Paula Dobriansky, the Under Secretary For Democracy and Global Affairs, recently led the U.S. delegation to the fourth World Water Forum in Mexico City, Mexico. Under Secretary Dobriansky's remarks emphasized the linkages between increased access to safe water and sanitation to improving human development indicators.

The administration has taken some noteworthy actions in response to these challenges. The Water For the Poor and Clean Water For People are initiatives equaling almost \$1.5 billion combined are positive contributions that will advance the United Nations Millennium Development Goals and implement the Johannesburg Plan by 2015 to reduce the number of people by one-half who have no access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

I invite my colleagues and staff to learn more about what the private sector and the U.S. Government are doing to meet these challenges this Thursday at an event sponsored by the Rotary Club of Washington and water advocates. This event will focus on safe water and sanitation worldwide and implementing the Senator Simon Water For the Poor Act. The event will take place on Thursday, May 4, at 11 a.m. in the Montpelier Room of the Library of Congress. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I would first like to commend my good friend and distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), for introducing this very important measure, and my good friend and fellow member of the International Relations Committee, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), for his advocacy on behalf of all matters related to the global environment.

Mr. Speaker, this past December the President signed the Senator Paul Simon Water For the Poor Act. This important piece of legislation demonstrated the United States' steadfast commitment to clean water and safe sanitation by designating it a major foreign policy goal of the United States.

We further solidified this commitment by participating in the fourth World Water Forum held in March. Our Nation joined with the rest of the international community in Mexico City to discuss the most pressing issues facing access to clean water and sanitation.

I would like to commend Under Secretary For Democracy and Global Affairs Paula Dobriansky, for leading the U.S. delegation to the World Water Forum and for the decision to join the international community in calling for global action on water and sanitation issues.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution on the floor today is yet another defining step

in our quest to see all people gain access to clean water by supporting the goals and ideals of World Water Day, conserving and managing water resources for sustainable development.

In the interest of keeping with our core humanitarian values and promoting sustainable development worldwide, we must continue to promote the goals of clean water, sound water conservation and management, and basic sanitation. I strongly support this resolution, Mr. Speaker. I urge all of my colleagues to also support it.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like first to extend my appreciation to the leadership of the International Relations Committee, particularly Chairman HYDE and the ranking member, Mr. LANTOS, and the subcommittee people for working with me to advance this measure. I would also like to thank Mr. BLUMENAUER for serving as my partner on this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 658 supports the goals and ideals of World Water Day, an initiative born out of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. The day is to be observed consistent with the recommendations called for by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development's Fresh Water Resources Agenda which urges the protection of the quality and supply of fresh water resources.

While I am aware that the official date recognizing World Water Day has passed, it is my respectful view that raising public awareness regarding one of the Earth's most precious resources should be year-round. Water is vital to human life, as a matter of fact, all life; and although it is the most widely occurring substance on Earth, it is important to note that only approximately 2 percent of all water is fresh water.

As various forms of pollution and sprawl continue to adversely impact our fresh water supplies, it is imperative now more than ever that the importance of integrated water resources development and conservation and improving the overall quality of life here in the United States and across the globe be highlighted.

Each day, millions of Americans turn to their faucets and their bottles for fresh drinking water, rarely giving a thought to the current demands our water supplies and infrastructure face. Yet while many Americans may think that water resource and development challenges are particularly associated with less-developed countries, it is important to note that the United States is not immune from some of the same challenges.

In 1972, this body enacted the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act. The act promised that all Americans

would have access to healthy waterways and clean drinking water. Although considerable progress has been made since enactment of this legislation to ensure the integrity of our water, many challenges persist as initiatives to comprehensively overhaul the act have stalled.

The Nation's wastewater treatment infrastructure, typically the first line of defense in keeping harmful pollutants out of our fresh water supplies, is in desperate need of investment. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, as much as \$390 billion will be needed over the next two decades to rebuild, repair, and upgrade the Nation's wastewater treatment infrastructure.

Controlling the discharge of toxic pollutants such as heavy metals and inorganic chemicals into our waterways is also becoming an increasing challenge.

□ 1615

Data reported by the EPA indicates that 39 percent of river and stream miles assessed by States and 45 percent of assessed lake acreage do not meet the applicable water quality standards and are impaired for one or more desired uses.

Further, approximately 95,000 lakes and 544,000 river miles in the United States are under fish-consumption advisories due to chemical contaminants in lakes, rivers, and coastal waters.

As of 2003, mercury, a contaminant of increasing concern, has forced 45 States to issue partial or statewide fish and shellfish consumption advisories.

As the ranking member on the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, I feel strongly that our water policy needs a strong set of government standards and safeguards to continue to protect public health and safety.

We should build on our achievements made possible by innovations, like the Clean Water Act, and not turn our back on them.

Congress should reaffirm and restore the Clean Water Act, which has made our water valuable for drinking, fishing, swimming and other economically vital uses for over 30 years. The Nation's future generations are depending on us.

For our children's sake, it is important that we place responsible stewardship of our Nation's water resources and water infrastructure back on our priorities for our Nation.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution. There are metropolitan areas now that advise people not to drink the public water.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 658, supporting the goals and ideals of World Water Day, which I introduced with Congresswoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, the Ranking Member on our Water Resources and the Environment Subcommittee.

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is critical to promoting good health, fighting

poverty, protecting the environment, empowering women and promoting economic growth around the world. These were the goals of the "Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act," which I introduced last year. This legislation, which was signed into law on December 1st, establishes water and sanitation as a cornerstone of United States foreign assistance efforts.

I look forward to working with my colleagues, concerned organizations, and the administration to help ensure that the United States is a leader on global water issues and works hard to make the goals and ideals of World Water Day a reality for over a billion people around the world in need.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I also have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 658, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. POE) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 697, by the yeas and nays;

H. Con. Res. 392, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 658, by the yeas and nays.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second vote in this series will be a 5-minute vote.

CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF ITALY UPON THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE 2006 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 697, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 697, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 0, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 111]

YEAS—409

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Bean
Beauprez
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carter
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chandler
Chocola
Clay
Cleaver

Clyburn
Coble
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cubin
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Fitzpatrick (PA)
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gohmert

Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jenkins
Jindal
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)

LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McMorris
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer

Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pastor
Paul
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz (PA)
Schwarz (MI)
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner

Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeltton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Sodrel
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—23

□ 1853

Baker
Bishop (UT)
Boren
Buyer
Carson
Crowley
Davis (FL)
Diaz-Balart, M.

Evans
Ford
Green (WI)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jones (OH)
Miller, George
Nussle

Osborne
Pascrell
Payne
Rush
Souder
Strickland
Sweeney
Visclosky

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Resolution congratulating the people and Government of Italy, the Torino Olympic Organizing Committee, the International Olympic Committee, the United States